LIFERAY

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Liferay DB configuration using JNDI

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General Blogs March 29, 2016 By Devang Patel

In this post I want to share liferay DB configuration using JNDI instead of portal-ext.properties.

For JDBC connection we use portal-ext.properties.

If your custom service builder portlet is pointing to another database then we can use JNDI to configure that database.

So now here I am doing this using **JNDI configuration.**

Follow below steps:

1) We have to add DB properties in server.xml instead of portal-ext.properties

Here is an example:

```
<GlobalNamingResources>
<!-- Editable user database that can also be used by
     UserDatabaseRealm to authenticate users
-->
<Resource
   name="jdbc/CustomDBPoolShared"
   auth="Container"
   type="javax.sql.DataSource"
   factory="org.apache.tomcat.jdbc.pool.DataSourceFactory"
   driverClassName="oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver"
   url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@YOUR_SERVER:1521:YOUR_SERVICE"
   username="root"
   password="root"
   maxActive="20"
   maxIdle="5"
   maxWait="10000"
/>
......
</GlobalNamingResources>
```

2) Create ResourceLink in context.xml.

```
<Context>

<!-- Default set of monitored resources -->
<WatchedResource>WEB-INF/web.xml</WatchedResource>

<!-- Uncomment this to disable session persistence across Tomcat restarts -
<!--
```

DEVANG PATEL

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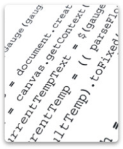

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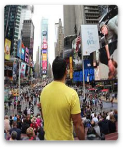

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```
<!-- Uncomment this to enable Comet connection tacking (provides events
     on session expiration as well as webapp lifecycle) -->
<!--
<Valve className="org.apache.catalina.valves.CometConnectionManagerValve" /
-->
<ResourceLink name="jdbc/CustomDBPoolShared" global="jdbc/CustomDBPoolShare
....
</Context>
```

3) Now change ext-spring.xml of your custom portlet.

```
<bean id="customDBDataSourceTarget" class="com.liferay.portal.spring.jndi.J
    <property name="jndiName">
        <value>java:/comp/env/jdbc/CustomDBPoolShared</value>
    </property>
</bean>
<bean id="customDBDataSource" class="org.springframework.jdbc.datasource.La
    <property name="targetDataSource">
        <ref bean="customDBDataSourceTarget" />
    </property>
</bean>
```

Thats IT!

So this way we can configure liferay database configuration using JNDI.

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Thanks for this post it is very clear how you...	Bob Ward	April 5, 2016 9:43 AM
JNDI is fatser than JDBC configuration. And...	Devang Patel	April 9, 2016 8:07 AM

Thanks for this post it is very clear how you achieve it. I know we have discussed this type of approach before but right now we are currently:

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2. in the ROOT.xml file we define the jndi like this:

```
<!--<Manager
className="com.liferay.support.tomcat.session.SessionLessManagerBase
/>-->

<Resource name="jdbc/LiferayPool"
auth="Container"
type="javax.sql.DataSource"
driverClassName="net.sourceforge.jtds.jdbc.Driver"
url="jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://cont90:1433/LR_CONT165_PROD_GA2_A"
username="liferaysqladmin"
password="L!fer@y5ql"
maxActive="500"
maxIdle="120" maxWait="20000"
removeAbandoned="true"
removeAbandonedTimeout="20"
logAbandoned="true"
maxPoolSize="100"
minPoolSize="10"
acquireIncrement="10"
validationQuery="SELECT 1"
minEvictableIdleTimeMillis="3600000"
timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis="1800000"
numTestsPerEvictionRun="10"
testWhileIdle="true"
testOnBorrow="true"
testOnReturn="false"
/>
```

Could you comment on the advantage with your approach?

Thanks.

Sign in to vote.

Posted on 4/5/16 9:43 AM.

JNDI is fatser than JDBC configuration. And main advantage while moving or deploying code to other developement.

Patel configure each app server to use the same JNDI name, you can have different databases in each environment and not have to change your code. You just pick up the WAR file and drop it in the new environment.

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Posted on 4/9/16 8:07 AM in reply to Bob Ward.